DEMNED TO FIVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT -FONTANE, COTTU AND EIFFEL GET TWO YEARS EACH-FINES ALSO IMPOSED.

Paris, Feb. 9 .- The following sentences in the mams cases were delivered to-day in the Court Appeals by Presiding Judge Perivier: nand de Lesseps, five years' imprisonment

ad 3,000 francs fin-Charles de Lesseps, five years' imprisonment and

1,000 francs fine. ius Fontane, two years' imprisonment and

1.000 francs fine. ri Cottu, two years' imprisonment and 3,000

gastave Eiffel, two years' imprisonment and soo france fine.



CHARLES DE LESSEPS. Expectation that the sentences of the prisoner h the Panama trial would be delivered this afterpoon brought eager crowds to the Court of Appeals Building before 11 o'clock this morning. ches to the court were filled to the last niche by noon, and five minutes after the doors thrown open the room was packed to suf-

Presiding Judge Perivier read the decision after dismissed the prisoners' plca that they should benefit by the statute of limitations. Although the bases of the judgments were given in exceptionally minute detail, the audience listened first to last with oppressive intensity of



The charge of fraudulent proceedings against Ferdinand de Lesseps, Charles de Lesseps, Henri Cottu and Marius Fontane was held to be proved. On this point the judgment referred to the comthods in issuing loans, the mendacious Meial bulletins and the persistent puffing done by the press at the instance of the directors. These practices, the judgment stated, when not directly originated or indorsed by the directors, en connived at by them. Ferdinand de Cottu and M. Fontane, had persistently concealed the operations of the Canal Company in order that uotation of shares might not be affected unfavorably. The directors had dealt with underwriting syndicates, which, so far as their utility was concerned, were fictitious and were known to be fictitious. In underwriting loans these syndicates had taken upon themselves no risks, and yet they had received enormous sums from the ny. The expenses necessarily attendant the issue of loans had been grossly exaggerated by the directors, and this exaggeration also constituted a fraudulent act.

The plea of the defence that, despite these ent acts, the directors were not amenable because the loan especially in question had not succeeded, the decision pronounced worthless in view of the evidence that the directors had not scrupled to expose the capital of the company to the risks involved in the fresh issue, and even reiterated their promises to complete the canal with the proceeds of the loan. By Article 408 of the Code, concerning treach of trust, it was not necessary that the money should have been misappropriated or squandered, or should have benethe directors, in order that they be found guilty. Their fraudulent intent was the same thether or not their purpose was carried out. This intent was proved by the fact that the sums paid to Baron Reinach, Hugo Oberndoerster and others could not be regarded as having been subsented for the purposes to which they were

In dealing with Gustave Eiffel's breach of trust, the decision said that M. Fiffel had received 126,000,000 francs for the construction of tea locks, and had promised to complete them by focks, and had promised to complete them by the vidence had shown that he had not a purchased the specified materials necessary he construction of these locks; in fact, he had git in France all told, but 1,223,000 france; the of material. He had pretended furthereto for the construction had undertaken, be to fulfil the obligations he had undertaken, le, in reality, he was simply misappropriating funds.

Immediately after the reading of the sentences.
Liffel left the courtroom with his counsel, bon he has instructed to appeal to the High bon he has instructed to appeal to the High with of Cassation. Charles de Lesseps and with Fontane remained under arrest. Both adults Fontane remained under arrest. Both had haggard and disheartened as they departed the Henri Cottu for the office of the Public Manual Country of the Country

the haggard and disheatened as of the Public Henri Cottu for the office of the Public Henri Cottu for the office of the Public Henri Cottu for the office of the Public Henri Cottu for the prisoners in the Panama The sensencing of the prisoners in the Panama The sensencing of the prisoners in the Panama The excitement at the Palais Justice in the Excitement after noon when the court assemble a shortly after noon when the court assemble, yet not until 4 o'clock did the judges take the places. The delay was said to be due places. The delay was said to be due to the necessity of a final consultation, which the Osciding in the Chamber yesterday caused to Despace until 11 this morning. Charles de Excita for the decision, but burst into tears when he heard sension, but burst into tears when he heard sension, but burst into tears when he heard sension, but burst into tears when he heard sension to the The Charles de Lesseps sent a teleman to La Chesnaye, informing Mine. de Lesseps of the result of the trial. Mine, de Lesseps of the result of the trial. Mine, de Lesseps of the result of the trial. Mine, de Lesseps of the result of the trial. Mine, de Lesseps of the result of the trial. Mine, de Lesseps of the result of the trial. Mine, de Lesseps of the result of the trial. Mine, de Lesseps of the result of the trial that the sentence will were be executed against him.

The fines imposed were the utmost legal pentity, but they will not prevent action at law of recover the money squandered.

The only possible appeal from the decision given dear the sentence. If any legal flaw can be und in the trial, such an appeal will undoubted be taken in each case.

A PRISON FOR DE LESSEPS.

SEVERE SENTENCES IN THE PANAMA CASES.

FERDINAND AND CHARLES DE LESSEPS CONDUCTED TO FIVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

As read were thrown to the pavement as the buyers hastened back to secure copies containing later news.

The complete absence of sympathy for Charles de Lesseps has been especially noteworthy. The popular verdict seems to be that he has paid the penalty for withholding the names of Royalist Deputies who were implicated in the Panama bribery.

The worst feature of the situation is that the sentences have failed to dispel the suspicious doubts of the people as to the honesty of the Government's intentions. The contrast between the treatment accorded to M. Rouvier and that to which the directors have been subjected is the subject to much bitter criticism.

The sentences passed upon M, de Lesseps and his associates may not prove to be final, for they can be ready instructed his lawyer to take this course; but convicted persons. He was indicted upon only one count, that of swindling and false pretences, while his companions are accused, bestdes, of corrupting public officials and legislators. They will soon be brought into the Court of Assizes; and in the hope of placating the jury they may wish to appear as accepting their t sentence as equitable punishment for their This, perhaps, would be a good move on their part, especially when it is considered that the ex-oneration of Messrs. Rouvier, Thevenet, Grevy and Renault by the Chamber of Indictments has so terribly excited public opinion in France.

Sentiments of pity might have mitigated that opinion if M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the once "great Frenchman," were to be dragged to jail between two gendarmes. But many believe that the sentence against him is purely platonic and will never be exc Most likely he will not even know it. He is eighty-eight years old, nearly in a condition of second childhood and is also quite iii. When his son Charles was arrested the fact was concealed from the father. who asked why big oldest son had not come, as usual, to the castle of La Chesnaye on last New Year's Day He was told that Charles was travelling. He quietly accepted the excuse, and relapsed into his slumbering mood, from which he did not awake, probably, to make further inquiries. The defence of the accused men was ably presented by their lawyers, who are reported by the Paris papers as having been paid handsomely at least according to the usages of the French Bar They received 30,000 francs each, with the exception of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the lawyer of M. Eiffel, who is said to have received 100,000 francs, or \$20,000.

Vicomte Ferdinand de Leszeps, distingeished as a diplomatist and engineer, was born at Versailles on November 19, 1805. For about twenty years after fame rests chiefly upon his Suez Canal scheme, which he originated in 1854. He began work on the canal In 1850 and completed it in 1860. Since then he has received many decorations, has been made a member of the Legion of Honor and a free member of the Paris Academy of Sciences. He has been president of the French deographical Society, and for many years he was engaged in the Panama Canal work, but after the expenditure of 660,000,000 francs the work was practically abandened, and the present scandals followed. M. Charles de Lesseps, his son, was a M. Charles de Lesseps, his son, was a director in the Panama Canal Company, and knew the illegal disbursement of its funds. M. Marius Fontane, secretary-general of the Panama Canal Company, is a native of Southern France. He went to Paris, where he furnished miscellaneous articles to newspapers, especially to "La Patrie," He became the private secretary of Ferdinand de Lesseps and secretary of the Suez Canal Company. Pe also held later the same office in the Panama Company, and was in charge in the beginning of the enterprise of all connections with the French press. He has writ-ten several books, including a valuable history of

M. Henri Cottu, a member of the banking firm Reinach, Kohn & Co., is often, but wrongly, called in dispatches from France Baron Cottu, but the family af the real Baron Cottu, who was at one time Prefec of the Department of Suone-et-Loire, has protested in the papers against that appellation. M. Cottu was a private banker in the provinces when he joined the Panama Company as one of its directors. He is

doing so.

M. Gustav Eiffel is best known to the world as
the designer and builder of the Eiffel Tower, which
attracted much attention and patronage during the
last Paris Exposition. He was bern in 1843, and
had a professional education. His reputation was
established by the building of the Fordeaux Bridge,

SYMPATHY FOR THE ELDER DE LESSEPS. PRENCH-AMERICANS DEPLORE HIS FATE-FRED-FRIC R. COUDERT SPEAKS.

news that Ferdinand de Lesseps and his son and been sentenced to imprisonment for five years with the Panama scandal caused a sensation among Frenchmen in this city yesterday. Nearly every one expressed regret that the elder M. de Lesseps should have been so harshly treated, and there was no one who did not deeply deplore his humiliation. R. Coudert, the well-known lawyer, was shocked when he was informed of the sentence. He thought that

speak of, and I am surprised to hear that so severe punishment has been inflicted by the Court upon old M. de Lesseps. His name has been surrounded by a sort of glamor for many years; he had been so generally considered one of the foremost scientific men in his country, he was so universally respected that I thought these circumstances, joined to his extreme age, would shield him from severe punishment. Moreover, 1 do not believe that he ever intended to d fraud the French bondholders to his own advantage. He seems to me to have been a sort of fatalist with a blind confidence in his star and an absolute disregard to obstacles that would have appalled any reason able man. Probably the day did arrive when the barrassments crowded upon him so heavily that he must have had misgivings as to final success. But it was easier to go on than to turn back, and he hoped against hope that he would reach such a point t his people would not permit him to fall. So far as personal honesty is concerned, I have never questioned that he was free from any desire to enrich himself unlawfully.

"As to his son, the sympathy will not be so great and universal as in the case of the father. The son was in the full vigor of his youth and should have seen that the obstacles in his way were insurmount While I aquit him, too, from any personal lack of integrity, it is plain that he suffered himself to be blackmailed from a hundred different quarters, and that he permitted money intended for the canal to drift into the hands of public men and bankers, utterly bereft of conscience and good faith. The enormous sums paid to such people would have gone far with economy and prudence to assure the success of the canal. The lavish expense, however, made that impossible, which was extremely difficult before and when the history of the operation is fully made known it will be seen that it was doomed in advance.

ir., could rot escape. The public mind was settated and inflamed in the highest degree. The honor of the country seemed to be tarnished by the acts of individuals, and it would have required a strong court to resist the rapid current which swept all before it.

1 do not mean to say that the decision is against
either the law or the evidence; but judges are human either the law or the evidence; but judges are human after all, and the clamor of the outside world can scarcely fail to reach their ears and to affect their minds. Personally I have the deepest sympathy for the cider de Lesseps. He was called 'le grand Francais' for many years and never could have done what he did had he not been considered the typical Frenchman of his day. His life is ending in sorrow and humiliation, and there are many who will forget his faults and errors while they recall his old age

who do not regret the sentence passed upon poor old M. de Lesseps. He was the Grand Old Man of France and it is too bad that his last days should be spent in such humilation. Whether he is guilty or not

Gustave Dorval, the president of the Cercle Fran Gustave Dorval, the president of the Cercle Francals de l'Haimonie, said: "It grieved me greatly to hear of the barsh sentence passed upon old M. de Lesseps. However, I do not think he will go to prison. The same current of sentiment that brought about his sentence will save him from prison. The people of France clamored for the punishment of all those connected with the Panama seandal. Poor old M. de Lesseps was among the number, and he had to stand or fall with them. If he was gullty of any wrong-doing I think the Thime should be placed on other shoulders and not on his. He never was a justiness man and consequently much wrong could have been done for which he would be held responsible without his knowledge. It he does go to prison, however, I think the disgrace will kill him. He has my sympathy and the sympathy of nearly every Frenchman in this country."

M. RIBOT'S CABINET IN DANGER. THOUGHT TO BE WEAKENED BY M. CAVAIGNAC'S

SPEECH-COMMENTS OF THE PARIS PRESS. Paris, Feb. 9 .- At a Cabinet meeting to-day th the Chamber of Deputies. The Cabinet adopted the view that the incidents were the result of temperary confusion, and the members agreed to stand or fall together, and to explain their attitude to the House

There is a consensus of opinion to the effect that the Government has met a moral reverse in the decision of the Chamber of Deputies to have M. Cavaignac's speech placarded throughout France. R is felt that the speech is a severe criticism of the Government, and all the more severe because couched such careful and patriotic language. The Conservative newspapers especially affirm that Cavelgnac has given the Government the coup de grace and that the Cabinet ought to retire. The Conservatives argue that a dissolution of the Ministry is the only logical outcome of the situation.

The Radical Republican papers do not hide their disentisfaction with the situation. They say that yesterday's sitting revealed a concentration of the Left Centre, or Moderate Republicans, with the Right or Opposition, under Boulangist patrenage, and that his foreshadowed the accession of a Ministry relying on its own claims to public support. "Le Radical

demands that the Chambers should be dissolved.

M. Yves Guyot writes to "Le Siecle" that the virtuous policy approved by the Chamber appears to be nothing more than cupidity. The "Journa des Debats" deduces from yesterday's events that new men and new methods are wanted.

"Le Petit Journal" says that the Chamber of Depu ties has for the first time morally sanctioned the Panama trial. "La Paix" says that the sitting will enlighten the country as to the true sentiments of the Government, which associated itself with M. Cavaignae's statements, and will be a great relief to the public mind.

FORTY-FOUR LIVES LOST.

BURNING OF A COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

ONLY FOUR SURVIVORS-PROMPT WORK OF THE KEEPER OF THE ASYLUM-EFFORTS TO

CHECK THE FLAMES TAMPERED BY A BLINDING SNOWSTORM.

Dover, N. H., Feb. 9.-The County Insane Asylum, four miles from here, was burned to-night William Chevey made his 10 o'clock trip into the cannon of the Boston, was raised above the the insane asylum he found the fire coming out of the cell occupied by A. Lafamitain, a weman, and gave the alarm, William Driscoll, the keeper, with his family, lived in the building, and he at once broke the locks off the fifty-four cells and tried to get the inmates out. Then he administer public business as usual. got out his wife and two children. Of the and ammunition will be withdrawn from Ahuolani forty-eight inmates, only four escaped. They were William Twombly, Rose Sanderson, William | tachment from the Boston. Davey and Frank Donshon. The latter walked two miles in a blinding snowstorm, with only his shirt on, to William Horne's house, where he was taken care of.

Scenes of the wildest excitement prevailed. The inmates were utterly panic stricken by the sight the Hawalian Government. May this friendliness of the fire, and in spite of all the efforts of result in union which shall endure forever." them became totally unmanageable, and danced, howling and shricking, about the flames.

Desperate efforts were made to save the unfortunates who were confined in the burning building, but so far as many of them were concerned the efforts were unavailing.

Those who were burned were: Robert Dione, Salmon Falls, N. H.; Mary Fountain, Great Falls; Frank Nutter, Rochester, William Chesley, Durham; Mrs. Roberts, Great Falls, and an eight-year old child; Lester Jones, Farmington: William Twombly, Earrington: Owen Malley, Great Falls; Michael Casey, Dover: Frank Rowe, Charles Libby, Great Falls; Frank Page, Rochester; William Filles, Great Falls; Spriggins, Harry Kimball, Julia Keil, Dover; Mrs. Mary Lavin, Salmon Falls; Mrs. Mary McClintock, Dover: Maggie White, Great Falls Rollinsford; Mary Natter, Roches Ann Carr, Mary Maleney, Dover, Lenia Ellis, Rochester Mary Wilson, Lee; Maria Twindale, Milton Mills; Caroline Rait, Dover: Mrs. Ann Rothwell, Dover Lizzie Ellis, Great Falls; Catherine Haley, Dover; Elizabeth Hickey, Gonic; Mary Cogley, Dover; Sarah Sweet, Rochester; Sarah Hutchings, Kate Dufee, Dover; Sarah McClintock, Great Falls; Fanny Slattery, Great Falls; Ann McDermott Dover; Addie Otis, Great Falls, and six others whose names cannot be remembered by the keeper, whose books were burned in the builling.

stories high, with a big yard on each side. It was built twenty years ago and cost \$15,000. Onci woman escaped to the yard, but was burned to The main building, in which were over 100 of the county poor, caught fire, but was saved by the heroic efforts of the inmates who carried pails of water and extinguished the flames, although many were burned. The Dover fire department was summoned, but, owing to the dis tance, the blinding snowstorm and the icy roads, took 95 minutes for the department to get there

too late to be of service.

The smoking ruins show the charred bodie still lying on their beds. How the building caught fire is a mystery.

AGERMAN KILLED HIMSELF IN THE PARK

HE GREW DESPERATE BECAUSE NO ONE PUR CHASED HIS PERPETUAL MOTION MACHINE.

Hans Weinhardt, a studious young German, becan the possibility of winning many American dollars Having invented and perfected a machine, he brought it to this country about four months ago, and tried to find a capitalist. He tried Wall Street, he tried the manufacturer, he tried theatrical managers, and he tried dime museum men, but no one would listen to him. No one has ever discovered the secret of his invention dawned he had \$2 left between him and starvation.

At half past 5 last night he left his lodgings, No.

409 West Thirty-sixth-st., and Midding good-bye to his landlady, Mrs. Catharina Marchand, walked to rosewood case. Inside that case was a revolver. In his pocket was a small box of cartridges.

OUR FLAG OVER HAWAII.

A PROTECTORATE ESTABLISHED BY MIN-ISTER STEVENS.

ACTION TAKEN PENDING NEGOTIATIONS AT WASHINGTON-MARINES FROM THE BOSTON LANDED AND THE STARS AND STRIPES RAISED ON ALIUOLANI HALL-A

San Francisco, Feb. 9.-The anxiously expected steamer Australia arrived this morning with news that Minister Stevens had established a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands. This act was executed at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst., when the Stars and Stripes were raised ever Alinolani Hall, and the Minister issued the following proclamation, which was officially published on February 1:

To the Hawaiian People: At the request of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, I hereby, in the name of the United States of America, assume protection of the Hawaiian Islands for the protection of the life and property and occupation of public buildings and walian soil, so far as may be necessary for the ministration of public affairs by the Provisional Gov erament. This action is taken pending and subject to negotiations at Washington.

JOHN L. STEVENS. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of

United States Legation, Feb. 1, 1803. Approved and executed by G. C. Wiltse, Captain U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. Boston.

ACCOUNT OF THE FLAG RAISING. The following account of the proceedings was

published in "The Honolulu Commercial Advertiser of February 1: "This morning at 9 o'clock the flag of the

United States of America was raised over Aliuo lant Hall. The Provisional Government, after mature deliberation on the situation for some days, reached the conclusion that the step which has now been taken was rendered necessary by circumstances. Incessant agitation on the part of certain whites of a class who have always been the curse of this country, coupled with the efforts of one English and one or two native newspapers to discredit the Government, to block its efforts toward the establishment of order, and in general to bring it into disrespect and contempt have been the chief agencies in spreading through the town a feeling of uneasiness and disquiet. It was thought well, therefore, to secure the direct assistance of the United States Government in the preservation of property and the maintenance of order. At 8:30 a. m. Captain Wiltse arrived at the Government building, and a few moments later a battalion from the United States steamship Boston, under Lieutenant Swinburne, marched up the street, entered the ground, and drew up in front of the building. Detachments from three volunteer companies, A, B and C, were drawn up in line, under command of their respective captains, Seigler, Gunn and Canara. Just before 9 o'clock Lieutenant Rush reed in a loud voice the proclamation, and punctually at a o'clock, amid the breathless expectancy of all present, the American flag, saluted by the troops and by tower of Aliuolani Hall.

"The raising of the fing does not, of course, in dicate cession to the United States. The Hawaiian fleg still floats in the yard. The palace, barracks, police station, custom house, etc., remain in pos-session of the Provisional Government, which will The arms Hall, which, until definite intelligence arrives from the United States, will be guarded by a de-

"The event of this morning is hailed with joy throughout the community. It will bring about peace and prosperity, and will please all except those who do not want Hawaii to enjoy these or any other blessings. It is not the act of aggression, but of friendlinese, done at the instance of

THE QUEEN'S SIDE OF THE CASE.

The Australia did not dock until 9 a, m., and it was nearly 10 o'clock before the passengers came ashere. Paul Neuman, a member of the ex-Queen's Cabinet, was on board on his way to Washington to lay the deposed Queen Liliuokalant's case before the State Department. Mr Neuman was not inclined to be communicative He said that, owing to the nature of his mission, he must reserve his remarks until he reached

"With Prince David Kawananakoa, a nephev of the late King Kalakaua, I am bearer of dispatches to the State Department at Washington, said Mr. Neuman. "These dispatches, the natur of which I cannot disclose, state the Queen's position in a manner that I am sure will have considerable weight with the President and the

Secretary of State." "What is the Queen's disposition toward th

United States?" was asked. "She is as friendly to the United States a anybody on the island. And if the United States wants to annex Hawaii she is perfectly willing, if it is done properly. The statement that the new Constitution promulgated by the Queen, and which precipitated the present trouble, would disfranchise the whites, is untrue. The whites on the island would simply have to become naturalized citizens, the same as in the United States, before they could vote. The Queen and the natives ob ected to having a lot of foreigners, owing their allegiance to other countries, come in and run their Government for them. It is also untrue that the Constitution was only the forcrunner of an attempt to confiscate the property of foreigners and drive them from the islands. In these days a small country like Hawaii does not trent subjects of great Powers like the United States and Great

Britain in that manner." "How do the Queen and the natives regard the action of Minister Stevens in raising the United States flag and establishing a protectorate?" was

"The Queen and her loyal subjects have no objections if the United States chooses to act in such a manner," said Mr. Neuman with a significant shrug of the shoulders. "Speaking for myself," he continued, "I can see no necessity for such ac The Queen and natives were content to await the decision of the United States Govern ment, and there was no disposition on their part to make trouble. The merchants are fairly prosperous, and although the operations of the Mc-Kinley act have entailed some hardships upon us, they could have been overcome in the course of I shall telegraph notice of our arrival here to the State Department at Washington and ask the Government to wait until we get there before taking any action toward annexation. We shall start east probably to-morrow night and go Greet to Washington."

Paul Neuman, the Hawaiian Queen's messenger is a lawyer, and formerly practised law in San Francisco for twenty years. About nine years ago he went to Honolulu, and since then has practised his profession there. He was a warm friend of the late King, and was made a noble by him. He was a member of the Queen's Cabi-net, which was deposed by the Provisional Government, and remained loyal to her interests. Prince David, the deposed Queen's nephew, is

a young man, well educated, and has been in country before. A NATIVE EDITOR OBJECTS.

Among the passengers on the Australia from Honolulu was J. E. Bush, Editor of the native paper called "The Voice of the People." Mr.

Bush, who is a native Hawaiian, was more out- SILVER WINS IN THE HOUSE spoken than Mr. Neuman. He said the action of Minister Stevens and Captain Wiltse in landing armed sailors from the Boston was entirely unwarranted. They were not needed and the natives bitterly resented it. He said that the revolution resulting in the new Government was not the natural outcome of events, but was precipitated in such an unseemly manner that it succeeded in chilling those who might have had some feeling for annexation. The natives took it as a high-handed proceeding, which nipped in the bud the hopes that under other circumstances would have brought about the object of the revolution. Applying the words to himself. Mr. Bush said that, owing to repressive and restrictive measures on the part of the Provisional Government, directed against the freedom of the press, he had been obliged during the first week of the new order of things to suspend publication of his two papers. He said he had been called on to retract a report of the Provisional Government, when such report was clearly within the limits of honest and honorable journalism. Asked what, in the event of annexation of the islands by the United States, would be the effect on the natives, he promptly replied that they would be the least hurt and the most benefited. Asked if the natives would be hurt in any manner, he

"The only damage they would sustain would be their wounded feelings, which loyalty to their native Government, their home and their natural love for their ancestry would prompt them to onsider it an invasion of their country. I am an American as well as anybody else, and, in fact. I have heretofore agitated met such annexation, unfortunately too prematurely, but I love the traditions of my people and the fustitutions

of my country, my race and my home."

F. Schlesinger, for the last five years prominently identified with a general mercantile agency. would not speak positively about the sentimen on annexation. Some are in favor of it, he said, but others are not. One of the requirements of the situation was a more positive, a more stable permanent, tranquil government than that which the Kingdom had been having of late. Such a government was indispensable. But the way to bring about this desired effect was another que tion. Annexation would largely benefit the sugar interests, because of increased bounty, but it could not be doubted that a country preserving its own independence would be better off.

THE BETTER CLASS WANTS ANNEXAION. C. M. Cook, a large lumber and grain merchant of Honolulu, said emphatically that the more in telligent classes of Hawaii desired annexation.

telligent classes of Hawaii desired annexation. The only opposition seemed to be on the side of the native population, and was due selely to sentimental reasons and to the fear that they are to be robbed of their country.

Considerable speculation is indulged in as to the possible action of Queen Liliuokalani with reference to sending a special commissioner to Washington with the object of laying her objections before President Harrison. It was supposed that Prince Kawananakoa and Paul Neuman, E. C. MacFarlane, C. M. Cook and J. Phillips constituted her majesty's accredited representatives. It seems, however, that Paul Neuman, possibly accompanied by the Prince, is the only representative of the ex-Queen. The Prince, a young man of twenty-three, is a descendant of the Kamehamehas. On being asked for his views about the recent uprising, the possible permanency of the present government, and the effect upon Hawaii, the Prince replied that really his opinion would signify nothing, and that he would prefer to have such questions answered by Paul Neuman. An English passenger on the Australia, long a resident of flawari, and occupying a prominent position in the Hawaiian trade, consented to an interview with a reporter who boarded the steamer us she was proceeding down the bay, on condition that his name be withheld from publication. Said he

condition that his name be withheld from publication. Said he

"I am personally acquainted with the ex-Queen and regard her with the highest esteem. During a recent conversation with her she asked me what I thought of the political situation. She admitted having made a mistake, but excused it on the ground that she had been prompted by the welfare of her subjects. She disclaimed any motive of self-asgrandizement or of endeavoring to add to the prerogatives of the throne. Now, as to annexation, I cannot see how the United States can have the effontery and audactive to annex the Kingdom. The Provisional Government, even judged by its own claims, has only captured the Island of Oaha, which by no means represents even a fair division of people. Kanai, Hawaii, Main and Molokai, with a much greater population, have also to be considered. Half of the population of the islands consists of Chinese and Japanese, who are the very essence of contract lalor. This class the United States proposes to

RECOGNIZED BY ALL THE POWERS. THE BRITISH MINISTER'S NOTE-PROCLAMA-TIONS AND ORDERS ISSUED BY THE

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT. Honolulu, Feb. 1.-The following is the text of the British Minister's letter to the Provisional Government

recognizing the new regime:

British Legation, Henolulu, Jan. 19, 1893. the said proclamation, the Hawalian monarchy has be and a Provisional Government established, ernment of behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government as the existing de facts Government, and to afford it the moral support of my Government. In reply I beg to say that I recognize the sate Provisional Government as the existing de facts government pending instructions from Government. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, JAMES H. WOODHOUSE.

Portugal and Japan have also recognized the new lovernment, which completes the complement of the

its inception. The Executive and Advisory councils formed the Legislature and held daily sessions to pass such acts as were deemed immediately needful. One of the earliest was the repeal of the Lottery Franchise Act; another provided the following oath for all residents desiring to affirm allegiance to the Pro-

visional Government:

I do solemnly swear in the pre-ence of Almighty God
that I will support the Provisional Government of the Hawalian Islands promulgated and preclaimed on the 17th day of January, 1893; not hereby renouncing, but ex-pressly reserving all ellegiance to any foreign country

w owing by me. All the judges and a number of other officials were empowered to administer this cath, and it was taken hundreds the first day it was available. Another of any character except by the Government.

President Sanford B. Dole, on January 20, issued a

proclamation announcing that all powers, duties, etc., required of the Sovereign of the Hawaiian Kingdom should be hereafter vested in and performed by the President of the Provisional Government, and that the Executive Conneil would perform the duties of the Cabinet. Another proclamation announced that if any person, recruits, soldiers or sailors within the liawaiian Islands engage in armed hostility against the Government or act in any other treasonable manner he shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, not less than six months nor more than six years. proclamation also demanded that all persons in the employ of the Government take the oath of allegiance

At a meeting of the Executive and Advisory councils on January 23 it was decided to organize a National Guard of four companies, W. G. Ashley was app. Inted marshal and J. H. Soper commander of the forces, with the rank of colonel. Martial law still continues, but the hours have been lessened. Its proclamation resulted in the maintenance of com-plete order and diffused a feeling of security through-

From January 17 till now, a period of fourteen days, the Provisional Government has enacted aline new laws. One of the most important defines and prescribes penalties for treason. It is evidently levelled against any attempt to subvert the new Government by friends and supporters of the old, whether by native or by foreign residents who might be in sympathy

The Government on January 30 enacted a law pr hibiting the impertation of fire-arms and ammunition dynamite and all explosives. By an act passed on

FRIENDS OF SOUND MONEY FEATEN BY,

A VOTE OF 152 TO 143. ALL HOPE LOST OF REPEALING THE SHERMAN LAW IN THIS CONGRESS-A DEMOCRATIC

AFFAIR PURE AND SIMPLE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Feb. 9.-The friends of sound oney suffered a defeat in the House to-day from which they will find it difficult to recover. By a vote of 152 to 143 upon a motion, apparently irrelevant upon its face, but important as indicating at once the strength of the opposing forces upon the main question at issue, silver triumphed and its opponents, under the leadership of Mr.

Cleveland's trusted advisers, went to the ground. It is, perhaps, too early to say what will be the result of to-day's vote in the House. The opinion that it ends for this Congress, at least, all hope of repeal of the Sherman law is almost unanimous. There are a few men, it is true, who still imagine that upon a direct vote, that is to say, upon a vote involving the merits of the question of repeal and not a vote determining the outcome of Parliamentary tactics, as was the case to-day, the result would have been different. But these visonaries, for by no other name can such people be called, failed absolutely to stute what means could have been employed to bring about a different result, or what should be done in the future to retrieve the loss of to-day's battle. For all practical purposes the vote of to-day marks sharply the dividing line of the contending factions, and it is idle to venture the assertion that, if the question presented to-day had been presented in a different or modified form, the issue of the contest would not have been what it was.

What the next Congress may do, and more especially whether or not it will be called together in extra session, are questions upon which speculations are rife, but which it is not so easy to answer satisfactorily. One thing may be assumed for certain-that the House of Representatives in the LIHI Congress will be even less disposed to act in this matter of repealing the Sherman Silver act than the present House is: and it is equally certain that it will prove itself quite as indifferent to the blandishments of & President as its predecessor has remained unmoved in the face of threats fulminated against it by President-elect. The question of an extra session rests with Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. Cleve-land alone. If he has expressed himself to any of his friends on the subject, that fact has not reached Washington yet. Even the future Secretary of the Treasury is reported as pleading ignorance of Mr. Cleveland's intentions when asked about the matter. It seems reasonable, therefore, to assume that nothing short of a financial crisis, not merely threatened or foretold, but actually present and making its presence felt, will lead to a change in the fiscal policy of the Government.

to head his party in the right direction-eight years ago and now-and he has failed each time. Is it to be supposed that he will suceced upon a third attempt, except under greatly changed conditions or in the midst of a great financial convulsion, such as is now predicted by those opposed to the further storage of silver in the vaults of the Treasury without the chance of its ever seeing the light of day in a useful

Polifically speaking, the vote of to-day was & Democratic affair, pure and simple. Republicans to record their vote as indicating their judgment upon the question of repeal, but voted only in order to indicate their views as to the expediency of taking up the subject for discussion in the few remaining days of this Congress, when it is perfectly well known that to pass the repeal through the Senate is a parliamentary impossibility. In the Democratic ranks such considerations did not govern a single vote, but, on the contrary, there every vote was cast either for or against silver; or, to express it differently, each vote was either a Cleveland or an anti-Cleveland vote.

not fair and legitimate, Cleveland was shown have been able to carry with him but 103 followers, while the silver men mustered 107; or, counting the Populists with them, 117. seventy-five Republicans recorded as voting, forty voted with the silver men, while thirtyfive joined the cause of honest money; but, as already said, this Republican vote does not in any manner indicate the financial views of those casting it, but only their judgment as to the wisdom of wasting two days in idle discussion at this particular time.

As to the feeling on the Democratic side, and especially among the silver men, nothing reflecte nore forcibly than the savage speech made by Mr. Bland preceding the vote. Its defiance of Cleveland, and the charges hurled at certain Eastern Democrats of having deceived the people, and of having violated their pledges, with dire predictions of a disruption of the Democratic party, with chaos and sundry other things to follow such disruption, produced a mild sensation, and sent a chill down the backs of several Democrats who had never listened to an outburst quite so had since the classic jeremiads of "Calamity Weller."

burst quite so had since the classic jeremiads of "Calamity Weller."

The motion upon which the vote was taken is easily explained. The Committee on Rules had brought in a report setting apart to-day and to-morrow for a discussion of the Andrew-Cate bill, but without specifying the limit of debate, nor fixing the time for taking a vote. Having, through Mr. Catchings, spokesman for the committee, domanded the previous question upon the adoption of the report, to amendment calling for a time for the taking of a vote could be in order until after the previous question had been voted down. Those, therefore, who wished the time for a vote fixed—in other words, the friends of Mr. Clevelland—voted against the adoption of the previous question, and those who favored the continued purchase of silver bullion voted for the previous question. The result indicated so clearly the lines which divided the House upon the silver question that no further attempt was made to continue the contest, and the report of the Committee on Rules was sent back to where it originated, and where it will probably be permitted to lie until the close of the session.

DETAILS OF THE DEBATE.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION ON THE RESOLUTION OF THE RULES COMMITTEE-MR. BLAND'S SAVAGE SPEECH.

Washington, Feb. 9.-Immediately after the reading and approval of the journal in the House to day
Mr. Catchings called up the resolution of the Committee on Rules setting apart this legislative day
and (if necessary) the next legislative day for the consideration of the bill repealing the Sherman Sil-

and Currency, took the floor. The House, he raid, was well informed as to the nature of the bill proposed to be considered, and the serious condition of the country which it was intended to relieve. The rule, as reported by the Committee on Rules, was in the form which that committee at this Congress had invariably used for the purpose of bringing important measures before the House. And that form of rule has always proved to be ineffectual. If the previous question were voted down he would offer an amendment providing for a cloture at \$0'clock on the second legislative day given to the bill.

purpose of the Committee on Rules to demand the previous question on the adoption of the rule, that gentlemen who desired to come to a vote on the bill must vote against that demand.

Mr. Bland said that it would be a curious thing for

the country to observe the vote upon the closure reso-lution in order to ascertain how many men on the